USAID/Madagascar ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: Madagascar is emerging from an eight-month period of political instability and breakdown in government authority. The crisis was triggered by a dispute concerning the outcome of the presidential election in December 2001 that pitted the long-serving President Didier Ratsiraka against Marc Ravalomanana, the popular mayor of the nation's capital. It escalated from massive public demonstrations calling for greater transparency in the vote count, to general strikes, economic blockades, intimidation, and sporadic violence. Attempts to mediate the dispute externally failed. Roads, ports, and airports were blocked, disrupting transportation and the flow of fuel, basic commodities, imports, and exports.

The United States acknowledged the former mayor as President on Madagascar's Independence Day, June 26th; and he is now firmly in control. The government enjoys broad support among the Malagasy population, and normal relations with Western countries have resumed. President Ravalomanana is viewed as a reformer, an advocate of free-markets and open society, and one who is committed to better governance and to reducing pervasive corruption. Many actions taken by the new government have confirmed this, such as the September 2002 Council of Ministers decision to require high public officials to document their financial status. Madagascar's National Assembly, which had been in turmoil over this crisis, was dissolved and parliamentary elections were held in mid December 2002. The conduct of the elections was fair and that the president's party won a majority of seats. While the political situation is now very promising, there are still unresolved issues such as arrests during the political crisis.

This political crisis devastated Madagascar's economy (which contracted by 12% in 2002), further strained one of the world's three top "biodiversity hotspots," and disrupted an already weak health care system (WHO ranks Madagascar 159th out of 191 countries). Even before the crisis, Madagascar was one of the world's poorest countries with a per capita GDP of a mere \$260. In 2001, 70% of its population lived below the poverty line. Widespread illiteracy (46% of population), high infant, child and maternal mortality rates, and low life expectancy (only 58 years) result mainly from low economic growth and an average annual population growth of 2.8%. A recent USAID survey indicated that the political crisis further worsened people's well being, the main effects being declining incomes, deteriorating health, and more food insecurity. During the crisis, such actions as the illegal exporting of endangered species threatened not only the long-term prospects for sustainable development in Madagascar, but also the entire world's heritage, given the uniqueness of Madagascar's flora and fauna.

Prospects are now much brighter than they have been for a long time. Madagascar's new government is presenting itself as a clean break from the past economic mismanagement, corruption, and bad governance. Although the economy has suffered greatly, it has considerable, untapped potential. Before the election dispute, Madagascar's exports to the US rose by 96.6% in 2000 and 72.3% in 2001 and created over 60,000 jobs due to African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)-induced investments. In September 2002, the Government of Madagascar renewed its commitment to poverty reduction under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and plans to finalize its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper shortly. In November 2002, Madagascar's World Bank program was restructured to promote economic recovery, improve social services, and reduce poverty.

USAID and other donors helped Madagascar to improve environmental management over the past decade, and the new Malagasy environmental leadership has already demonstrated its commitment to more openness in environmental governance and rooting out corruption. For example, the Ministry of Water and Forests has arrested individuals attempting to smuggle endangered species out of the country and they are undertaking a clean-up campaign to cancel any illegal forest exploitation permits. USAID and other donor health programs have improved health status, particularly at the family and community levels; and the new government has made health an even higher national priority. For example, the new administration established a multi-sector committee at the presidential level to control HIV-AIDS.

US Interests and Goals: U.S. development assistance is motivated by Madagascar's: (a) unique biodiversity, (b) growing importance as a commercial partner; and (c) deep poverty, exacerbated by vulnerability to recurring natural disasters, food insecurity, and mismanagement of social services. Madagascar is also a good partner in the global war on terrorism. Complementary interests include the nascent HIV/AIDS epidemic, and the evolution of the country's transition to democracy.

US foreign policy with respect to Madagascar is stated in the FY 2004 Mission Performance Plan. Top priority goes to broad-based economic development, viewed as the best way to reduce poverty and spur investment, and to improve health and bio-diversity conservation. Second priority is the promotion of democracy. On a broader scale, the United States National Security Strategy of September 2002 states that "ultimately the path of political and economic freedom presents the surest route to progress in sub-Saharan Africa". The strategy discusses the need to strengthen democracy worldwide, and, in Africa, to "ignite... global economic growth through free markets and free trade."

USAID's program in Madagascar closely mirrors these larger US interests and goals. USAID's current, poverty-oriented assistance strategy ends within the next 15 months, having achieved significant accomplishments against its three strategic objectives: an improved environment for private initiative; smaller and healthier families; and biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority zones. The proposed Integrated Strategic Plan (2003-2008) seeks "sustainable and inclusive economic development" through four strategic objectives: (1) governance in targeted areas improved; (2) use of selected health services and products increased, and practices improved; (3) biologically-diverse forest ecosystems conserved; and (4) critical private markets expanded and strengthened.

USAID works very closely with the US Embassy in Madagascar across all programs. The U.S. Peace Corps (health and environment/rural development), US Geological Service (environment and rural development), US Forest Service (environment and rural development), US Department of Defense (HIV-AIDS), and Centers for Disease Control (polio, HIV-AIDS, cholera and diarrheal diseases) are all working with USAID in the achievement of U.S. development objectives.

Donor Relations: In rank order, the World Bank, France, the European Union, the United States, and Japan are the key donors. USAID works well with all donors, in:

- 1. Governance: The World Bank has governance as its central theme, and seeks to reform trade in gems. The World Bank, IMF, and EU provide budget support, and seek public finance transparency and accountability. The UNDP, EU, Japan, Germany, and Switzerland collaborate in electoral support.
- 2. Health, Population and Nutrition: The World Bank, UN, and France are active partners, in such areas as maternal and child health. The World Bank leads in fighting HIV/AIDS. UNFPA is a major partner in family planning. USAID also collaborates with Japan, especially on behavioral change activities.
- 3. Environment: The World Bank, EU, UNDP, France, Germany and Switzerland are, with the US, active members of the Multi-Donor Group on Environment, Rural Development and Food Security. All support implementation of Madagascar's National Environmental/Rural Development Action Plans.
- 4. Economic Growth: The World Bank leads in emergency economic recovery and education. The World Bank and EU lead in infrastructure development. The World Bank aids privatization. The World Bank and France support the financial sector. Agricultural is a priority of the World Bank, EU, France, and the International Fund for Agriculture Development.
- 5. Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation: The UNDP is a major partner in disaster preparedness. The EU and African Development Bank support the emergency response to the 2002 locust threat. The World Food Program is the major partner in protecting food security.

Challenges: The greatest challenge USAID faced this past year was implementing a program during the prolonged period of political instability. For months, government authority broke down. This had an adverse impact on achieving program objectives that required close collaboration with the national government, such as passing laws and regulations. This also affected USAID's ability to work with local governments and communities. Transport blockades and law and order problems made delivery of food aid, health products and services, and environmental services very difficult. For example, the cold chain to assure a safe supply of vaccines was compromised. However, many development partners continued and even redirected community assistance to meet pressing emergency needs.

USAID operations were also directly affected. Consultancy services were hampered by the difficulty in flying in and out of Madagascar. Goods could not be delivered. Several American staff left under an ordered departure between April and July. Though USAID maintained a reduced presence in Madagascar, it continued to manage the development program with support from US direct hire and contract staff based in Washington. Beyond this crisis, the Mission also faced a cyclone, delays in tax reimbursements, an overvalued exchange rate, and reduced Operating Expense and U.S. direct hire levels.

Madagascar's continued weak governance and administrative systems, as well as the uncertainty of decentralization, continue to pose challenges to all Mission programs. Moreover, the Mission faces challenges in translating successful community projects into national programs. While the new Ravalomanana government presents opportunities for great change, the governmental framework has yet to be consolidated.

Key Achievements: Given the turmoil this year, it is truly remarkable how much was accomplished. While all performance targets were not met, there have also been considerable achievements.

Improved Environment for Private Initiative. Under this Special Program Objective, USAID activities are helping to push the frontier of economic opportunity, informed participation, and good governance. USAID's most significant achievement this year has been its support for transparent, democratic processes. USAID facilitated the formation of a coalition of Ngos and church groups that monitored the December 2001 presidential elections. Their demands for an "open and transparent" vote count helped galvanize the political opposition and civil society, ultimately resulting in a change in presidential leadership.

USAID helped the local chapter of Transparency International produce its first national survey on corruption in Madagascar and ways to combat it. For the first time, Madagascar was included in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index; and ranked 98 out of 102 countries, based on surveys administered prior to the 2001 presidential election. Malagasy were shocked to see the low ranking. Below the national level, USAID has been highly successful in mobilizing communities, bringing the voice of rural Malagasy to the attention of decision-makers, developing successful models that address key development challenges, and in leveraging resources for wider impact.

USAID helped Madagascar participate more effectively in the World Trade Organization. Workshops were held on priority areas for post-Doha negotiations. Policy briefs were published to increase knowledge around trade issues. The Madagascar - U.S. Business Council was launched.

Smaller, Healthier Families: USAID has been a major donor to help improve the health and nutritional status of women and children age five and under; prevent sexually-transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS through activities with high-risk groups; and improve food security and mitigate against natural disasters. Some of the significant accomplishments in FY 2002 include:

Child survival: USAID supported efforts to maintain child survival programs in targeted areas, despite the lack of fuel, road blockades, cold chain disruptions, and health product shortages. Heroic efforts by USAID partners paid off. A rapid assessment conducted in USAID focused districts, for example, showed that vaccine rates reached targets.

Malaria: Insecticide treated nets were sold and targeted to pregnant women and children under five, to address the first cause of mortality in Madagascar.

Family Planning: Despite the disruption to public health centers and the availability of public sector contraceptives, social marketing of contraceptives continued apace. A rapid assessment in USAID focus districts indicated that contraceptive prevalence rates were maintained at or near the levels of last year.

HIV/AIDS. The major event of the year was the establishment of a multi-sectoral coordinating body in the new President's Office to control the spread of HIV/AIDS. USAID was instrumental in highlighting the importance and structure of such an organization. At the field level, innovative work with high-risk groups, such as commercial sex workers, continued to show good results.

Nutrition/Food Security. USAID Title II food aid continued, addressing growing rates of malnutrition due to the political/economic disruptions. Food distribution was redirected to emerging nutrition/food security problems. For example, Title II partners increased the number of beneficiaries in school feeding programs, and pre-positioned food in vulnerable regions.

Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones: USAID has been a lead donor to Madagascar's National Environmental Action Plan since 1990, providing support for biodiversity conservation, forest management planning, environmental policy development, and institutional strengthening for environmental organizations. While program activities were affected by the political crisis, USAID was able to continue to advance activities at the field level and obtain some significant results. Many of the target areas were located in zones less affected by the crisis than in the larger towns and urban settings. The majority of the eco-enterprises supported under the environmental program, however, were significantly affected by the economic blockades, the breakdown of market structure, and the collapse of sales to national and international markets. Advancement on environmental policy and sustainable financing was also affected due to the inability to dialogue with government partners during the crisis period.

Some of the more significant accomplishments over this past year include:

Protected area management: Following the end of the political crisis, one of the government's first actions was to pass into law the protected areas code, legally establishing the National Park System. This had been blocked for over two years by the former government. Passage will allow an increase in the number and area of new habitats within Madagascar's protected area network.

Natural resource management: USAID continued to transfer natural resource management rights and responsibilities into the hands of rural communities. Twenty-eight such forest management contracts were signed between local community associations and the government this past year.

Agriculture production and market development: USAID continues to work with farmer associations to improve agricultural productivity linked with natural resources management. More than 15,600 farmers were provided assistance to discourage environmentally damaging "slash and burn" agriculture. During the crisis, USAID assisted the Government to establish a commercialization fund to stabilize farm prices in one rice-surplus region, again to discourage environmental damage and loss of biodiversity.

Environmental Compliance: I. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for fiscal year 2003:

USAID/Madagascar is currently in the process of developing a five-year Integrated Strategic Plan for the period 2003 - 2008. Under its proposed Integrated Strategic Plan, USAID/Madagascar will maintain and sharpen its focus on democracy-building, on improving health services, on conserving biologically diverse ecosystems, and on reducing poverty through economic growth. Following are the four new Strategic Objectives:

SO#101: Governance in Targeted Areas Improved;

SO#102: Use of Selected Health Services and Products Increased and Practices Improved;

SO#103: Biologically Diverse Forest Ecosystems Conserved: and

SO#104: Critical Private Markets Expanded and Strengthened.

Each of these four Strategic Objectives will require environmental determinations. The Mission Environmental Officer in collaboration with the Regional Environmental Officer will process preparation and review of these IEE/EA between March - July 2003. These IEE/EA will be submitted to the Bureau Environmental officer for approval by August 2003. Since the current 1998 - 2003 USAID/Madagascar

Country Strategic Planning comes to an end, no new or amended IEE actions are anticipated under the current Country Strategic Plan. USAID/Madagascar is reviewing three new P.L.480 Title II DAPs FY 2003-2008. IEEs for these DAPs will be submitted to the BHR Environmental Officer and Bureau Environmental Officer for approval and concurrence by December 2002.

2. Compliance with previous approved IEEs or EAs

All current Mission activities are in compliance with their corresponding approved IEEs. Activities granted a "negative impacts with conditions" rating were monitored and will continue to be monitored by the Strategic Objective team in consultation with the Mission Environmental Officer. An Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessments was developed in September 2002 to meet FAA 118-119 requirements for the new Integrated Strategic Plan. Regional Environmental Officer clearances were obtained for the environmental screening and review for umbrella grant activities.

Country Closeout & Graduation: NA

D. Results Framework

687-001 Improved environment for private initiative

- IR 1.2 More informed public participation in economic and legal issues
- IR 1.1 Improved legal, financial, and policy conditions for trade and investment

Discussion:

687-002 Smaller, healthier families

- IR 2.1 Family level: Increased use of services and healthy behaviors
- IR 2.2 Community level: Increased community participation leading to improved health and food security
 - IR 2.3 Health center level: Increased access to quality health services
 - IR 2.4 Institutional level: Increased Capacity to Plan and Manage Programs
 - IR 2.5 Policy level: Improved Policies, Program Advocacy, and Decision-Making

Discussion:

687-003 Biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority conservation zones

- IR 3.4 Development and application of environmental policies, legislation and procedures
- IR 3.5 Productive Infrastructure and Systems Rehabilitated
- IR 3.1 Improved Management of Critical Biodiversity Habitats
- IR 3.2 Sustainable use of natural resources in broader landscapes
- IR 3.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms mobilized

Discussion:

687-VVV Governance in Targeted Areas Improved

- 1 Deeper and Stronger Civil Society
- 2 Increased Flow of Information
- 3 Increased Government Responsiveness to Citizens' Demands

Discussion:

687-XXX Use of Selected Health Services and Products Increased and Practices Improved

- 1 Increased Demand for Selected Health Services and Products
- 2 Increased Availability of Selected Health Services and Products
- 3 Improved Quality of Selected Health Services

4 Improved Institutional Capacity to Implement and Evaluate Health Programs

Discussion:

687-YYY Biologically Diverse Forest Ecosystems Conserved

- 1 Improve Forest Management System
- 2 Maintain Biological Integrity of Critical Biodiversity Habitats
- 3 Alternatives Adopted to Reduce Slash and Burn Agriculture
- 4 Increase Investment Initiatives and Partnerships in Natural Resource Management
- 5 Improve Environmental Governance

Discussion:

687-ZZZ Critical Private Markets Expanded and Strengthened

- 1 Improved Agricultural Production Practices
- 2 Increased Agribusiness Efficiency
- 3 Increased Trade Flows in Selected Commodities
- 4 Selected Policy, Regulatory, and Procedural Changes

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - Madagascar

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response		Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
		Pilla	r I: Global Development Alliance	
Did your operating unit achieve a significant	result work	king in alliance with the	private sector or NGOs?	
687-001 Improved environment for private initiative	N/A		A new alliance is being created between USAID's M3 (Madagascar Media and Message) civic education program, the Swiss Cooperation, and the Japan Embassy to revitalize civic education programs in Madagascar.	
687-002 Smaller, healthier families	N/A		Population Services International was awarded funding through the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for work in Malaria in Madagacar.	
687-003 Biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority conservation zones	N/A		The Mission has an Alliance with QIT Madagascar (QMM), a mining project in southern region of Ft. Dauphin. The project will ensure linkages between economic growth and good natural resource management.	
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	0			
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	1			QMM, a mining company
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	450000			
			onomic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	
			ritical, private markets expanded and strengthened	
Did your program achieve a significant resul	t in the pas	t year that is likely to c	ontribute to this objective?	
687-001 Improved environment for private initiative	N/A			
687-003 Biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority conservation zones	No			
US	AID Object	ive 2: More rapid and e	enhanced agricultural development and food security	encouraged

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

				The Landscapes Development Interventions Program has reached 15,668 poor farmers, grouped into 648 farmer associations. Under this Program, agricultural intensification and diversification increased farm income by 34%. Agriculture production has increased, from 30% to 321% depending on the agricultural technique. Portunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and	
Did your program achieve a significant resul	t in the pas	t year that is	s likely to c	ontribute to this objective?	
687-001 Improved environment for private initiative	Yes			Poverty-research activity provided timely and quality economic analysis on the social and economic impacts of the political crisis, resulting in increases in targerted investments. Access to financial services for the poor has expanded by 4% (number of savings depositors).	
687-003 Biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority conservation zones	Yes			The Landscape Development Interventions Program (LDI) has reached 15,668 poor farmers, grouped into 648 farmer associations. Agricultural intensification and diversification increased farm income by 34%.LDI assisted an association of poor farmers to manage a commercialization fund with \$110,000. The association was able to leverage \$1 million from the Malagasy Government to stabilize the price of rice in the Alaotra region, Madagascar's rice grainary area.Conservation enterprises supported by LDI were able to create 2, 172 new jobs and 3,095 farm families had established a commercial relationship with these enterprises.	
USAID Objectiv	e 4: Access	s to quality	basic educ	ation for under-served populations, especially for gi	rls and women, expanded
Did your program achieve a significant resul	t in the pas	t year that is	s likely to c	ontribute to this objective?	
 a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual) 	Male	Female	Total		
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 5: World's environme	nt protected	d by empha	sizing polic	ies and practices ensuring environmentally sound a	nd efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,
Did your program achieve a significant resul	t in the pas	t year that i	s likely to c	ontribute to this objective?	
687-003 Biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority conservation zones	Yes			The SO has increased the number of approved management plans in the country, and exceeded the 2002 target (494,864 ha) by 10%.	Based on the tracking of approved National Park management plans supported by USAID. This is described in our performance monitoring plan.

 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target) 	547097 709213				These data were collected with the National Park Service, and are based on management plans in parks where USAID has supported the planning process, and where the plans have been approved by both an accepted conservation partner, WWF, and the National Park Service. This target has been established in conjunction with the National Park Service, and is based on the
rians (2000 target)					national strategic management plan.
		110415.0		Pillar III: Global Health	
Did a series a chiana a cing Court and	4 in the next		•	Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies	
Did your program achieve a significant resul	t in the pas	t year that i	s likely to c	ontribute to this objective?	
687-002 Smaller, healthier families	Yes			increased sales of socially marketed contraceptives increased CPR in USAID target districts, was maintained at 23% in Antananarivo,	# of socially marketed contraceptives sold can be verified through sales reports. USAID conducted a rapid survey in target districts.
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	12%				National data is from the 2000 MICS survey. 2001 USAID program data is from a rapid assessment of program participants in 2 provinces. The 2002 data is most likely an underestimate as the women 15-49 selected were only those having a child under 2 years of age. More representative data will be available in the 2003 DHS.National 12%, Tana 23%, Fianar 11%
		U	SAID Object	ctive 2: Reducing infant and child mortality	
Did your program achieve a significant resul	t in the pas	t year that is	s likely to c	ontribute to this objective?	
687-002 Smaller, healthier families	Yes			Family Planning efforts and other safemotherhood activities - vitamin A / maternal nutrition	
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		National data is from the 2000 MICS survey. 2002 USAID program data is from a rapid assessment of program participants 12-23 months in 2 provinces. Analysis by gender has not been completed but all previous national surveys including the 1997 DHS show no difference in immunization rates between girls and boys. More representative data will be available in the 2003 DHS. National 56%, Tana 97%, Fianar 88%
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		N/A

Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		2002 USAID program data is from a rapid assessment of program participants 12-23 months in 2 provinces. 54% of children in USAID program areas received vitamin A supplements in the past 6 months versus 50% nationally. Data for the age group 6-59 months will be available from the 2003 DHS.
Were there any confirmed cases of wild- strain polio transmission in your country?	N/A				Vaccine-derived polio virus was identified. WHO and a CDC STOP Team were in Madagascar from Sept. 13/ Dec. 13, 2002 to reinforce surveillance.
USAID Obj	jective 3: R	educing dea	aths and ad	verse health outcomes to women as a result of preg	nancy and childbirth
Did your program achieve a significant resul	t in the pas	t year that i	s likely to c	ontribute to this objective?	•
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%				
USAID Obj	jective 4: R	educing the	HIV transm	nission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in a	developing countries
Did your program achieve a significant resul	t in the pas	t year that is	s likely to c	ontribute to this objective?	
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)	5790000				Social Marketing sales only. National data from PSI social marketing monthly reports.
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)	7000000				Social Marketing sales only. National data from PSI social marketing monthly reports.
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	0.75%				Among STI patients
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)					
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15 - 24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	17 Male	16 Female	33 Total		Total should read 17 (average)
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	2.6%				MICS 2000
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support					
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance					

Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				
Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
 a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program? 				
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs	Male	Female	Total						
(2002 actual)									
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total						
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance									
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?									
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bednets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)	106000								
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bednets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)	200000								
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%								
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%								
		Pillar	IIII: Democ	racy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance					
	U			engthen the rule of law and respect for human rights					
Did your program achieve a significant resul	t in the pas	t year that is	s likely to co	ontribute to this objective?					
687-001 Improved environment for private initiative	N/A								
687-002 Smaller, healthier families	N/A								
	l	JSAID Obje	ctive 2: End	courage credible and competitive political processes					
Did your program achieve a significant resul	t in the past	t year that is	s likely to co	ontribute to this objective?					
687-001 Improved environment for private				> Successful monitoring of presidential elections in FY 2002 that enhanced voters'confidence and					
initiative	Yes			highlighting apparent irregularities.					
initiative		SAID Objec	tive 3: Pror						
Did your program achieve a significant resul	U			highlighting apparent irregularities. note the development of politically active civil society					
	U t in the past Yes	t year that is	s likely to co	highlighting apparent irregularities. mote the development of politically active civil society ontribute to this objective? > Continued promoting good governance by improving the capacity and the role of civil society in the public policy arena through expanded policy dialogue on specific public issues.					
Did your program achieve a significant resulting 687-001 Improved environment for private initiative	Ut in the pass Yes USAID (t year that is	s likely to co	highlighting apparent irregularities. mote the development of politically active civil society ontribute to this objective? > Continued promoting good governance by improving the capacity and the role of civil society in the public policy arena through expanded policy dialogue on specific public issues. more transparent and accountable government instit	utions				
Did your program achieve a significant resulting 687-001 Improved environment for private	Ut in the pass Yes USAID (t year that is	s likely to co	highlighting apparent irregularities. mote the development of politically active civil society ontribute to this objective? > Continued promoting good governance by improving the capacity and the role of civil society in the public policy arena through expanded policy dialogue on specific public issues. more transparent and accountable government instite ontribute to this objective?	utions				
Did your program achieve a significant resul 687-001 Improved environment for private initiative	Ut in the pass Yes USAID (t year that is	s likely to co	highlighting apparent irregularities. mote the development of politically active civil society ontribute to this objective? > Continued promoting good governance by improving the capacity and the role of civil society in the public policy arena through expanded policy dialogue on specific public issues. more transparent and accountable government instit	utions				
Did your program achieve a significant result 687-001 Improved environment for private initiative Did your program achieve a significant result 687-001 Improved environment for private	Usald (tin the past	t year that is	Encourage	highlighting apparent irregularities. mote the development of politically active civil society ontribute to this objective? > Continued promoting good governance by improving the capacity and the role of civil society in the public policy arena through expanded policy dialogue on specific public issues. more transparent and accountable government instit ontribute to this objective? Work with the local chapter of Transparency International enabled releasing Madagascar's first-	utions				
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Did your program achieve a significant result 687-001 Improved environment for private initiative Did your program achieve a significant result 687-001 Improved environment for private initiative Did your program in a pre-conflict situation a Did your program in a post-conflict situation	Yes USAID (t in the pasi Yes Yes	bjective 4: t year that is	Encourage s likely to co	highlighting apparent irregularities. mote the development of politically active civil society ontribute to this objective? > Continued promoting good governance by improving the capacity and the role of civil society in the public policy arena through expanded policy dialogue on specific public issues. more transparent and accountable government instit ontribute to this objective? Work with the local chapter of Transparency International enabled releasing Madagascar's first-ever national report on corruption. AID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict	utions				
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Did your program achieve a significant result	t in the pas	t year that is	s likely to co	ontribute to this objective?
687-002 Smaller, healthier families				
Number of beneficiaries				
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture				
survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	